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ally look to South Africa for fungous forms corresponding to those of New England, although a few fungi first described from the Cape have since been discovered in this country, of which an example is *Entyloma* (*Protomyces*) *Physalidis*, Cke. & Kalch., which, on the authority of Winter, who has examined the type of the species from the Cape of Good Hope, is the same as the form subsequently described as *Ent. Besseyi* in the GAZETTE of August, 1883, where the possible connection with *Protomyces Physalidis* was hinted.

***Salix macrocarpa*, Nutt., not of Andersson.**

BY M. S. BEBB.

“*SALIX MACROCARPA*, Nutt. Leaves lanceolate, 2'–3' long, $\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide, acute at both ends, at first covered with a brownish, silky down, at length glabrous, dark-green above, and bluish-white or glaucous beneath, mostly entire; stipules obsolete; aments appearing with the leaves, small, oblong, with 2–3 leaves at base; scales of the male small, blackish, oval, obtuse, somewhat hairy; of the female narrow and linear: capsules ventricose-lanceolate with long points, pedicelled, somewhat villous, but at length nearly smooth; stigmas subsessile, quadrifid.”

“This species, like our pond willow (*S. grisea*), to which it is closely related, is found forming clumps in wet places where the water is stagnant, situations which it always seems to prefer to the banks of running streams. It attains a height of 3–4 ft. The branches are smooth and brownish-black, sometimes glaucous or whitish.”—*Sylva* i. 67.

For the sake of brevity the above is condensed and rearranged from the original, but without the addition of a single word to supply any deficiency. It shows how well Mr. Nuttall distinguished the features of this marked species. Specimens received from Mr. Suksdorf, who has lately rediscovered the plant on the banks of the Columbia, where it was first found, attest the accuracy of the description given in the *Sylva*, as do likewise the authentic specimens in the Hookerian herbarium. The latter were in Prof. Andersson's hands, accompanied by Nuttall's characteristic label (with * to indicate n. sp.), and the habitat plainly written—*Oregon!* It does seem that nothing short of sheer willfulness could have led to any mistake, and yet Prof. Andersson gratuitously transferred the name to a single specimen from “Hudson Bay, *Burke*,” which Nuttall never saw, and described a new

species of his own, *S. Geyeriana*, which (with a single exception, to be accounted for further on) *coincides absolutely* with *S. macrocarpa*, Nutt.

True, Nuttall in his *Sylva* omitted to mention the habitat of his species, and in so far opened the way for misapprehension, but on the other hand, the earliest description of *S. macrocarpa* published by Andersson (*Sal. Bor.-Amer.* p. 19) is ostensibly drawn from "Nutt. in *Herb. Hook.*" (not from the *Sylva* at all, which, we are led to infer from Dr. Gray's note, l. c. p. 32, was at this time unknown to him), and if so, why were Nuttall's own specimens not described, and the recorded habitat given, instead of something very different from the other side of the continent!

It is well known that Prof. Andersson carried forward his elaboration of the genus *Salix* under exceptionally favorable circumstances. The richest collections were placed in his hands, and every possible facility accorded him by the most eminent botanists of Europe and America. It is therefore altogether reasonable and fitting that those of more limited opportunities should accept without questioning, as I myself have done, opinions apparently reached after a careful survey of the most reliable sources of information. Such being our confidence in this distinguished monographer, it is all the more to be regretted that he did not in the present instance show a fairer appreciation of the work of Mr. Nuttall, and a more impartial criticism of his own, whereby the astonishing coincidence between *S. Geyeriana* and the older *S. macrocarpa* could scarcely have escaped his attention. The single exception, to which allusion has already been made, consists in what is said of the male aments of *Geyeriana* being "sessile, scarcely bracted, larger and thicker," and this we are able to explain in a quite unexpected and satisfactory way. Of Geyer's two specimens only the female, from which the description is almost wholly drawn, belongs to *S. macrocarpa*, the male briefly mentioned as above, belongs to an altogether different species—*S. rostrata*! And here, too, we have at last the explanation of what has all along seemed so unintelligible, the comparison by Andersson of *S. Geyeriana* with *rostrata*, and the arrangement of the two side by side, when the affinity of the plant in question—as Nuttall had the sagacity to see—is really with *S. sericea*.

I have great pleasure in restoring Mr. Nuttall's name to the plant of the Far West, which he discovered and so clearly distinguished. It may be well to remark right here, lest the name itself prove misleading, that the capsules are by no means large.

The beautiful form described in the *Botany of California*

differs in its more conspicuously pruinose twigs, narrower leaves grayish rather than brownish silky, and may be called *S. macrocarpa*, Nutt., var. *argentea*. The extravagant height which it is said to attain, "10-15 ft." is a quotation from Geyer's notes, and has reference doubtless to *S. rostrata*.

Some New Grasses.

BY GEO. VASEY.

BROMUS SUKSDORFII. Culms 2 to 2½ ft. high, firm, leafy: leaves 5 or 6, 3 to 6 inches long, 3 to 4 lines wide, the 2 or 3 lower ones short, the middle ones longest, all erect, smooth; sheaths smooth, striate, all but the lower ones shorter than the internodes; ligule short and obtuse: panicle erect, narrow, 3 to 4 inches long, the branches appressed, short ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1½ inches long), in twos or threes, mostly flowering to the base, with few spikelets: spikelets short-pedicelled or sessile, 3 to 5 flowered: outer glumes smooth, unequal; upper one oblong lanceolate, 5 to 6 lines long, obtusish, 3-nerved; the lower one one-fourth shorter, lanceolate, acute, 1-nerved or obscurely 3-nerved: flowering glumes 6 to 7 lines long, obtuse or acutish, soft pubescent, 5-nerved, rounded on the back; the awn 2 lines long: palet about one fifth shorter, acute, sparsely ciliate on the keels.

Collected by Mr. Suksdorf in Washington Territory, and also by Mr. Cusick in Oregon; altitude about 7,000 ft.; growing in tufts with the crowded culms perfectly erect.

BROMUS ORCUTTIANUS. Culms 3 to 4 ft. high, erect, leafy below, scabrous above: leaves 4 to 6 inches long, erect, rather rigid, smooth except on the margins; ligule short, obtuse, somewhat cartilaginous: panicle 4 to 6 lines long, erect, rather scabrous, the branches short (1 to 2 inches long), in twos or threes, rigidly spreading horizontally, sparsely flowered: spikelets 2 to 5 flowered, short pedicelled: outer glumes smoothish, scabrous on the nerves; the upper one oblong-lanceolate, 5 to 6 lines long, 3-nerved, obtuse; the lower one $\frac{1}{4}$ shorter, 1-nerved, narrower and acute: flowering glumes scabrous-pubescent, 5-nerved, rounded on the back, acutish; awn 2 to 4 lines long: palet rather shorter than the glumes, sparsely ciliate on the keels.

Collected on the mountains near San Diego by C. R. Orcutt, and also by Mr. Suksdorf on Mt. Adams, Washington Territory.